

## Relationship of some risk factors and symptoms in patients with acute coronary syndrome

<sup>1</sup>Hamid Sharif Nia (MScN, BScN) , <sup>2</sup>Ali Akbar Haghdooost(PhD), <sup>3</sup>Mitra Hekmat Afshar, <sup>4</sup>Rogheyyeh Nazari, <sup>5</sup>Samieh Ghana(BSc), <sup>6</sup>Mohammad Ali Soleimani , <sup>7</sup>Nasim Bahrami and <sup>8</sup>Zahra Beheshti(MScN, BScN) \*

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery of Amol, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran. PhD Student of Nursing at Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Email: [h.sharifnia@mubabol.ac.ir](mailto:h.sharifnia@mubabol.ac.ir)

<sup>2</sup> Assistant of professor Epidemiology and Biostatistics. Research Center for Modeling in Health Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran.

Email: [ahaghdooost@kmu.ac.ir](mailto:ahaghdooost@kmu.ac.ir)

<sup>3</sup> Msc of critical care Nursing, Golestan University of medical sciences, Gorgan, Iran

Email: [m.hekmatafshar@yahoo.com](mailto:m.hekmatafshar@yahoo.com)

<sup>4</sup> MSc, BSc in nursing. Mazandaran University of medical science, Sari, Iran

Email: [Roojayanaz@yahoo.com](mailto:Roojayanaz@yahoo.com)

<sup>5</sup> Bachelor of midwifery Golestan University of medical science, Gorgan, Iran

<sup>6</sup> Nursing and midwifery faculty, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran & PhD student of nursing, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: [soleimany.msn@gmail.com](mailto:soleimany.msn@gmail.com)

<sup>7</sup> MSc, BSc in midwifery. Nursing and midwifery faculty, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.

Email: [Nbahrami87@gmail.com](mailto:Nbahrami87@gmail.com)

<sup>8</sup> Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery of Amol, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.

\*Corresponding author: Zahra Beheshti, Email: [Zahrabeheshti2003@yahoo.com](mailto:Zahrabeheshti2003@yahoo.com) Tel: +981212221919 Fax: +98 (0121) 2151220

**Abstract:** Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is one of the major causes of death in the worldwide. Clinical manifestations are different. So it's necessary to have knowledge about the types of symptoms experienced by patients with ACS. This study was performed to assay the Relationship of some risk factors and symptoms in patients with acute coronary syndrome. This cross-sectional study, were studied 294 patients with acute coronary syndrome at least 24 hours after admission had survived. Data was collected by a questionnaire that included demographic data form and check list of some symptoms and history of risk factors. There was a significant relationship between STEMI with vomiting (OR=1.94) and anxiety (OR=1.83) and UA with vomiting (OR=0.42). Between sex with weakness (OR=2.29) and anxiety (OR=1.82), diabetes with dyspnea (OR=1.8), weakness (OR=1.02) and tinnitus (OR=2.06) and hyperlipidemia with weakness (OR=2.35) and tinnitus (OR=2.49) was available significant difference. The findings of this study indicate that the appearance of symptoms of acute coronary syndrome were different as for ECG changes and risk factors, and more focused on those symptoms that they are common with any other diseases. Since, many of the symptoms of acute coronary syndrome can be potentially dangerous and life threatening, accurate diagnosis and timely action is crucial for the patients.

[Hamid Sharif Nia, Ali Akbar Haghdooost, Mitra Hekmat Afshar, Rogheyyeh Nazari, Samieh Ghana, Mohammad Ali Soleimani , Nasim Bahrami and Zahra Beheshti. **Relationship of some risk factors and symptoms in patients with acute coronary syndrome.** *Life Sci J* 2012;9(3):695-701] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 97

**Key words:** Acute Coronary Syndrome, Risk factors, Symptom

### Introduction:

Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) refers to a group of heart disorders, identifies with various degrees of ischemic heart disease. The most common modes are

unstable angina (UA), myocardial infarction with the ST segment elevation (STEMI) and without ST segment elevation (NSTEMI) (1). Although unstable angina is not defined yet, but it can be define as a stage between stable angina and myocardial infarction (2).